OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING - OUR AMERICAN COUSIS.
Isdores, Mr. Charles Vandenboff, Miss Kate Newton. WINTER GARDEN
THIS EVENING ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Lender, Mr. J. H. Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING-THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Mr. Forder for Boblinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charley Figher, Miss Mary

THIS EVENING-PEARL OF SAVOY, Miss Magrie Mitchell THIS EVENING—THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS—WON-PROUS LIVING HEAD—THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING-THE CHILD-STEALER-CAPTAIN KYD.

Mr. O. L. Fox, Miss Fainty Herring.

THIS EVENING-THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Mrs. Wes. General, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Win. General. Making at the colock.

THIS EVENING-Me, and Mrs. Heward Paul. THE SHIP ON FIRE-THE DREAM OF THE REVELER-JULIUS CASAR'S COMIC LIFE. MR. AND MRS. DOUBLEDOT. Maliate at 1

THIS EVENING RELLY & LEON'S MISSIELL TROUPE No. 70 Brosway - THE DOCTOR OF ALL CANTEAGHER.

THIS EVENING - BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS - HARLEM PROOKLYN AGADEMY OF MUHC.
THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-LA SOUNAMBULASignar Baragia, Miss A. M. Hauck, Miss Famby Stockton.

THIS EVENING-VRENCH OPERA-LES MOSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE-M. M. Antissime, Mms. Elvin Nadile. THIS EVENING-KOENIG RICHARD DER DRUTTE-Mr.

Business Notices.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOPS ATTACK !- Who is not familiar with the well-known symp Greany appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Even Loss of Appetite and Costiveness? Few, Indeed, of the more eders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Phila by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach chapped, alt Conferences of the Stomach removed and the whole system assisted overing its normal condition. Sold by all Depresents

REST. HEALTH AND COMPORT TO MOTHER AND wind colle. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mather who has a suffering child, do not let your projudice, nor the preindices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure-yes, absolutely sme-to follow the use of

BRONGHIAL TROCHES beneficial in clearing the volce before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any naugani exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affectious which distorb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds THE TROCHHS are

AT HOME AGAIN.

Dr. B. C. Perray, Dermutologist, having closed his Boston Office So. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 42 Bosto-st., N. Y. All cutaneous diseases of the Lend, loss of hair and premature gray-ness, moles, wone and warts are permanently cuted. Moth, freekles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches re ed from the face.

AN INVALUABLE TREASURE CAN BE OBTAINED BY ALL CHEVALINE'S LIPH POR THE BAIR restores gray buil to lie original color, imports strength and beauty to the weakest bair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all Drugs ats and Bret-class Hair-Dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Breadway SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYR. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. HAR DYRING.—The scalp is blackened as well as the high is men insir dyes. There is no caustic in Cristadoro's Liqué Dye, however, and therefore it does not injure or soit the skinbig into the interior of 'each particular hair.' it flows stron nature channels intended for the coloring matter, and thus let stain on the surface. Applied doily and soid wholesaic and ro CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Actor Hom

CURE YOUR COUGH-USE CAMPBELL'S SYRUP TAR CURE YOUR COUGHT - An AND WING CHARMY IN A STORY OF COURTS OF COURTS COURTS OF COURTS

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies efficied with Discolarations on the Face called Moth
Patchies, or Freckles, should use Print's celebrated MOTH AND
FRECKLE LOTTON. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY

PERMANE LOTICE. It is infailable. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERMI Dermatologist. No. 49 Bondest., N. Y. Soid by all Druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price. 82.

THERD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corners Third-ave, and Twenty-sidel-st. Six per cent interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from \$1 to \$5,000. All deposits made on and sofore the 20th of October will draw interest from the lat of October. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 p. m.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Inseem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock stitch." "Judge's Report" of the "bland Park Trial." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of Ritches on the same place of goods.

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Clasfor sain DIAMONDS. In caret Good Watches, CHAINS, all kinds of JEWHERT. English Sterling Silvers Wans, at a small per centure

JEWELEY. Englas Stering Staver Ware, at a small per counge of actual Handracturing cost.
"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the two articles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressing r. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, to, 38 Signborn.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. -The "best" free to soldlers, and low to officers and civillans 1,60 Chestaut et. Phile: Astorpi. N.Y; 19 Green st. Boston. Avoi resolution implations of his potents. WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway,

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACRINE CO.'s. FIRST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 541 Broadway. Highest pre-sium New-York and Fremsylvania State Fairs, 1908.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the world.

ble, Instantaneous; the only perfect ne signed William A. Harchelon. Brown Ornaine signed William A. BAYCHELOR. Son everywhere,
OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor,
at madicine. Sent postage-baid on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. Foote, No. 1,129 Broadway, New-York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED, -Sent

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the pop-ar remody for Habitual Costiveness, Piles, and every form of Indi-MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, hoops it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the falest less used. Sold by Russians. No. 10 Aster House, and druggest

IMPHOVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and mulacturers. CHOVER & BAKER SAVING MACHINE COMPANY. BOY'S, YOUTH'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING .-Browaw BROTHERS, Nos. 34 Fourth-ave, and 52 Lafayette place.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND AGEA, SUFFORTRIA &C.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesseyes. Lady attendant. TRUSSES. SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory senaces, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Sanawood's No. 545 Broadway.

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AT GIMBERDE'S, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, anest Wedding and Visiting Cards, and most complete stock of theory articles, retailing at wholesale price. DOUBLE GUNS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.

J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH. For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
Tun Hown Machina Co., No. 689 Broadway, New-York. PINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE Co.—Agents
ounted Die Machine fres of charge. Send for Circular, with sam
ples of occurring. No. 657 Receivity, New York.
FINEST OVERCOATS and BURINESS SUITS over seen

In this country.

Nos. 34 Fourth ave. and 60 Legrary ottopiace.

Da. Somener will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York,

FOR PARALYTIC CHILDREN BUY COLDWELL'S PATRICT SANT JUNEAR AND WALKER, No. 678 Broadway.

TO TRACH CHILDREN TO WALK BUY COLDWELL'S

TOTH BART JUNEAR AND WALKER, No. 678 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM FLASTIC Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. POLLAN & SGN,

No. 693 Broadway, N. X. Munnacutate First Manufacturers.

Fipes cot to order repaired, boiled and mounted.

THE CHAMPION LEVER TRUES, Elastic Stockings,

EAYMOND'S. CLOTHING WARRHOUSE, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Pulton at

The immense stock of this old established house far surpasses any ing over before offered to the public in the way of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Suits for Men, Youths and Hoys of every style and size Persons of every tasts and all ages cannot help but be suited, from he great variety of sizes and novelties of the season.

> One price, and no deviation. RATHOND'S. Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st,

LATE FROM THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.-GENIN'S ARCTIC or Strion Romes, white as driven snow are the most speeded speedback that in the market, except perhaps, his Polar Bear kins. In fact, there is newhere to be found such an assortment of againfinest turn as at GENET'S, No. 513 Brendway. LADIES' FRENCH SHOES .- Mr. SLATER has just re

CATARRE! POSITIVE CURE!

Avoid the delications which have now curred one case. Wm. B. Prince, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered a Postrive Permanent Curre, obtained from plants—Nature's Succession Kernelicals—will sale of all persons as to its efficacy. Explanatory circular one stamp

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

SHEET TRIPLE

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

The Inspectors of Registry in the City and County of New-York will hold their first meeting on Tuesday, the 16th October, at 9 o'clock, and will continue in session, as a Board, until 9 o'clock in the evening. A second session will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of November, when they will sit from 8 in the morning until 9 in the wening.

Mr. Thomas Cornell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the XIIIth District. CITY NEWS.

A terrible murder has occurred at Astoria. An unknown nan, apparedtly a sailor, was found in a piece of woods lead, with a fearful wound on the top of his bead, evident-

w made with an ax or hatchet. ly made with an ax of hatchet.

Gonzales and Pellicier, convicted of the murder of Señor Otero, in November last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday. They confessed their guilt, but denounced Viele, who was admitted as State's evidence, as the principal in the crime.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold was higher again, and closed at 15% after selling at 150/20153. The stock market is firm on all descriptions of securities, and higher for many of the active spoculative shares. The domaind is greatest for the North Western, Illinois Central. Mich. So, and Fort Wayne, which are all controlled by strong cliques, able to force the quotations to may reasonable point flay may select. Governments are strong and in good investment demand. Money is abundant as ever, and at 425 per cent, leading houses are readly supplied. Conversions of the 7,30 notes falling due August 1807, into 520s, continue to be made to the Treasury Department at the rate of about \$4,000,000 of flitt issue of 7,30s. Evolution is inactive. Preights are very first. The business of the Sub-Treasury was Receipta \$1,564,534 52—for Customs \$450,000; Payments \$579,339.05; Balance, \$94,874,404.92; Gold Notes \$275,000.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE LONDON TIMES.

The last number of The London Times, now on our table, contains 364 columns of reading matter, of which not quite 14 columns are by telegraph.

To-day's issue of The Tribunk contains 48 columns of reading matter, of which 6 columns are by telegraph. The Times sells in London for six cents in specie, and in New-York for twenty cents, currency. The Tribunk is sold for four cents in currency. The size of the two controls were nearly the some. The Tribunk's nages. sold for four cents in currency. The size of the two papers is very nearly the same, THE TRIBUNE'S pages being a trifle larger.

VOTERS, REGISTER YOUR NAMES. We once more call attention to the law in relation to registry of voters:

I. The Inspectors of Registry in the City and County of New-York will hold their first meeting on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of Ootober, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue in session, as a Board, until nine o'clock

FIRST MEETING.

II. In any district where, at the last annual election. more than 400 votes were polled, the Inspectors may sit the next day (Wednesday) from nine in the morning until nine in the evening.

III. The same Inspectors of Registry will hold a second session on Friday and Saturday, the second and third days of November, and on each day they will sit from eight

o'clock in the morning until nine o'cl ock in the evining. Registry List by the said Inspectors unless the voter him-self shall appear personally before the said Inspectors, and prove his right to vote at the coming election in the election district in which he claims the right so to vote.

V. Any one of the Inspectors is authorized, at any meeting of the Board, to administer the oath, or oaths, required by law to test the qualifications of electors. The form of the oath will be found printed in the Registry

VI. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not qualified to vote in the district where the Registry is made, becomes liable to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year. All false swearing before the Board of Registry is deemed to be willful and corrupt perjury, and will be punished as

A letter which Mr. Raymond wrote in July is offered by his friends in rectification of his course relative to the Philadelphia Convention. We print it in another column.

Mr. John F. Potter, U. S. Consul-General for Canada, has written the President a spirited letter resigning his position. He informs Mr. Johnson that his policy is warmly applauded by all the friends of the Rebellion and every hater of Republican institutions.

Returns from Pennsylvania, part of which are official, appears to reduce Geary's majority below 16,000. The Legislature, in joint ballot, has, however, a majority of thirty-five, and the vote in the Senate will remain unchanged.

The Constitutional Convention, which ought to be held in our State next year, will be defeated if its friends are not active and vigilant. Those who profit v existing abuses will surely be on hand-they will ave ballots and distributors, and will vote; while the friends of Constitutional Reform are unorganized and asleep. Be sure to vote and work "for a Convention."

In a speech delivered at Charlestown, Mass., Gen. Banks has given his judgment of the disastrons policy which culminated in the catastrophe of New-Orleans As the General was the agent of the Government under whose auspices the Free-State Convention of Louisiana was first formed, his opinion as to the legitimacy and respectability of that body has unquestionable value. He pays an eloquent tribute to the good men who fell in New-Orleans.

The Philadelphia Ledger is reported to be seriously at work making amends for the accident, or blunder, of precipitating upon the market a stock story of the nt's treason. The Ledger has submitted all the facts in the case to the President, with an apology justly due to public opinion. We trust that its inrestigations have not yet ended.

To the Republican demand that in the reconstruction of the Rebel States there shall be a just readjustment of the basis of representation, so that one South Carolinian shall not count more at the polls than one New-Yorker, our Copperheads, slavish in spirit as unabashed in impudence, object, and insist that on the restoration the South shall have twelve additional representatives as a premium for her Rebellion?

MR. JOHNSON'S POLICY AND THE AMERI. CAN CREDIT ABROAD. The English papers call attention to the fact that

up the 7 per cent cotton bonds of the Confederacy. and selling U. S. Five-Twenties. They note the fact that the latter have been sold to the extent of millions in Europe, while the cotton bonds are bought at an advance of 1 or 2 per cent in London, Liverpool, and Manchester. "Possibly," says a correspondent of The Morning Post, " when our keen cousins have abtained a sufficient amount, the iniquity of repudiating a loan made by foreigners on the special hypothecation of cotton will be vehemently asserted by the Yankees themselves as detrimental to American credit, and the bondholders will obtain their rights. the more especially as every man in the South, as stated by General Lee in his evidence before the Committee of Congress, is desirous of recognizing and paying this loan." He then attempts to explain the illing of the Five-Twenty bonds, upon a theory which, however worthless in itself, deserves the attention of those business men who think that Copperhead politics are not the foes of financial prosperity. "President Johnson describes the existing Radical Legislature, which has usurped the power of Congress, 'as a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but which is in fact a Congress of only part of those States.' Now, if this is the true legal definition of the present Congress, I have no esitation in saying that until the Southern States are restored to Congress, and recognize in Congress the debts that Congress, during their exclusion, has contracted, that the Fire-Twenty bonds, and all other debts raised by that Congress, are illegal according to the Constitution of the United States."

It is plain that this whole statement is advanced in the interest of the English capitalists who invested their money in the Rebel loans, and have not yet abandoned the hope of getting some of it back from the United States Treasury. We do not believe that many Americans are stupid enough to buy the Rebel cotton bonds, and we know there is not one American in a hundred, of respectable business judgment, who has sold Five-Twenties from a doubt of their permanent value. We do know, however, that since the close of the war the bankers and people of England and Germany have steadily and largely bought them, and we have deeply regretted that so much of our debt should be allowed to pass into foreign hands.

But now it is ingeniously insinuated that the large sales of United States securities in foreign markets is not due to the eagerness of Europeans to purchase, but to the anxiety of Americans to self. Procisely as the Randall Convention caused an advance in Rebel bonds, so the speeches of Andrew Johnson have inspired their holders with new hops. This is the true point which the English papers make-that the President, by declaring Congress an illegal and unconstitutional body, has given speculators an opportunity of shaking the credit of the United States. They have taken his words into the London Exchange and the Bourse, and traded upon them to the possible injury of our securities. They have used his policy as the means of advancing Rebel bonds. No one can deny that the logic in the last paragraph we quoted sound, however false the argument. If Congress is, indeed, illegal, unconstitutional; if it had no right to pass the Civil Rights bill; if its acts do not bind the Rebel States, because they had no part in making them; if the Representatives of the loyal States are not Congress-and all this Mr. Johnson asserts-then indeed our financial legislation is worthless, and the value of United States bonds depends upon the indorsement of the Rebel States. Europeans who want to get rid of their Rebel bonds, who would be glad to buy Five-Twenties at a low rate, with the certainty of their rise, can find no better means to bear the market than the policy of Andrew Johnson. He has bitterly opposed the Constitutional Amendment, of which the 4th section guarantees forever the validity of the National bonds, and perpetually prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt. The passage of this amendment would as all his followers know, end at once all these Rebel and English schemes to depreciate National securities; but, until the people have ratified it and silenced the atrocious calumny that Congress is not a legal body, we may expect to be threatened with the whole Rebe debt in addition to our own, and with pretended doubts of the validity of United States bonds. Mr. Johnson is doing more to injure American credit abroad than all the Rebels and speculators combined; and there is not a man, woman, or child, who holds a directly profit by the recent triumphs at the polls. In sustaining Congress and the Constitutional Amendment, the people have declared that the National debt is to be paid to the last dollar, while of the Rebel

DELAWARE.

The complete returns of "The Little Election" (for

Inspectors), in Delaware, are as follows:

debt not one cent shall ever be redeemed.

in the State; but this preliminary election has never furnished a tair criterion for the general election in November. The result shows the anathy of the Union men rather than the strength of their onponents. The recent victories should be incentives to

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK-WHOM WILL YOU SUPPORT?

wide-awake activity.

Of the candidates to be voted for Governor, one is pledged to the support of our present admirable Board f Health, the influence of which has saved thousands of lives and guarded us effectively against the terrors of cholera. The other candidate, Mr. Hoffman, proposes to overthrow this Board, not because it is chargeable with inefficiency or wrong doing, but because it originated in Albany by the Legislature, instead of being established by the political Rings and cliques of this City. These Rings had tried their hand at creating a Sanitary Board, and the result was Mr. Boole's joily regiment of Health Wardens, who understood hygiene to mean a bad smell, and who protected the public health by selling liquor and keep-

ing junk shops, &c.

A vote for Mr. Hoffman is a vote for a return to the Health Boards of the Ring, under which from 7,000 to 10,000 preventable deaths occurred annually, with a vast amount of preventable sickness, suffering, and expense. A vote for Reuben E. Fenton means a desire to trust the present Board of Health with the continued care of the city's sanitary interests.

A vote for Mr. Hoffman is a vote for the suppres sion of the Paid Fire Department and a reinstatement of the old volunteer system, with all its rowdvism. violence, rioting, bunking, false voting, and all its terrible immoralities and costliness. A vote for Mr. Fenton expresses the wish to retain the paid system, and make it as perfect as possible as an instrument for protecting us from fire. To vote for Mr. Hoffman is to vote against the Excise Law, not because it failed to give us quiet and orderly Sabbaths, and prevented many disorders and other evils, but only because it originated in the Legislature instead of the Common Conneil. A vote for Mr. Fenton says we are thankful for protection from the violence and crime produced by Sunday liquor selling, no matter where this protection

It is very plausible to say that the people of this City are capable of making their own laws and taking care of their own interests, and therefore the Legislature has no right to interfere. The men who cry out

them down. By bringing up the army of officeholders, jobbers, contractors, laborers on public roads and buildings, and by double voting and other well-American speculators are actively engaged in buying known means, together with the use of eighteen millions of revenue, the men now in power in this City can always overwhelm the vote of honest citizens, measures. The only hope at present of the people of this city is in honest and wise legislation at Albany. Every provision for years for the protection of the people, every measure in favor of economy of expenditure, limiting taxes, guarding the public health and property, has emanated from the State Legislature; while the legislation of our Common Council has continually indicated a determination to enrich the members, or in some way advance their interests, and not the public good. And, once in office, these men can easily continue in power, no matter how much right-minded citizens may object.

municipal advantages as our Common Council and

other officials are pleased to give, and to refuse all help because it comes from Albany, is madness and self-destruction. For years our citizens have pleaded for clean streets, and were willing to pay liberally. The City authorities jobbed with whoever would pay them the highest bonus, and kept us wading through mire and filth year after year. We have begged for to them, while nothing was done for public health. And so it has been all the way through. We venture to say, that for the last 10 years not one measure of importance clearly designed for the public welfare has passed our Common Council, unless accompanied with some condition or provision implied, if not expressed, for their own benefit. And we further say, that for the last 10 years every measure touching this City passed at Albany, and not asked for by our City authorities, has been evidently for public advant- jury to the British people. age. We affirm that every important restriction on expenditure and taxation, every provision against wrong, and every measure for the general welfare of disgusted with the position taken by his paper; or the city, are due to the Legislature, and often in spite of earnest resistance from our own officials. It is shameful that we are not in a condition to take care of curselves, but must ask the Legislature to protect us | to be regretted, that this gentleman should have been against our own officials, and give us advantages powerless to control the organ of which he owns so which our own servants deny us. But the experience of years shows that the people are under foot, bound and helpless in the hands of cunning and unscrupulons political Rings, and if the State does not relieve the citizens there is no help for us.

Remember, then, that a vote for Mr. Hoffman consigns the City to the mercy of the Rings, and denies it the privilege of asking protection elsewhere. A vote for Gov. Fenton means grateful acceptance of every good measure for the welfare of the people of this City. The Albany Convention, when they nominated Mr. Hoffman, expressed their determined hostility to Boards and Commissions for New-York City. They go before the people on that issue, and it is important that the masses understand this. If the people wish | had been accompanied by those whose obstinacy to go back to Mr. Boole's filthy streets and ignorant | caused him to be so much disgusted, in order that Health Wardens, and pay double the cost of the they might see for themselves the grand spectacle of present system, they will of course vote for Mr. Hoff- | a tree people doing battle, with a noble and irrepresman, who is pledged for the overthrow of the Board of sible courage, to defend and save the ark of their liber-Health which has just carried us safely through the ties, and to transmit intact to their children the perils of cholera pestilence. And for the same reason Mr. Hoffman is pledged to destroy all Commissions and Boards designed to afford protection and improvement in City affairs.

Are we prepared, tellow-citizens, to vote this City over to the unlimited control of the Rings? Are we willing to restore the wretched abuses existing three years ago! Is there a man to whom the Board of Health kindly ministered during the last Summer | trines which make national greatness and power to who will vote for destroying that benevolent agency?

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The good understanding between the Prussian Government and the Liberal majority of the Chamber of Deputies has successfully stood all the ordeals through which it has had to pass, and still remained unimpaired at the recent prorogation of Parliament. There was for a moment a serious danger of disagreement on a financial question, but the earnest desire of both parties to avoid a falling out led to mutual con cessions and the continuance of the former good relations. Count Bismark, in the last speech which he made in the House of Deputies, showed a very conciliatory disposition, praised the patriotic intentions and the moderation of the Chamber of Five-Twenty or a Seven-Thirty bond, who does not | Deputies, and laid particular stress on the necessity of of the great dangers which were still threatening the unity of Germany. The ultra-Conservative Upper House, in its turn, made, though with great reluctance, the heavy sacrifice of giving its consent to the Democratic Electoral law for the North German Parliament. This law establishes universal and equal suffrage, and thus creates, for this first Parliament of Northern Germany, a basis as democratic as that of any legis. lative body in the world.

The meaning of these great and unusual concessions made by all parties for the sake of preserving harmony is clear. In Berlin the belief in the era of universal peace is evidently not so strong as the recent French nanifesto represents it to be in Paris. Count Bismark remarked in his recent speech, that the spirit of conciliation had not entered the Austrian court with the conclusion of peace, and that the Eastern question might lead to serious European difficulties. The present view of Prussia with regard to the Eastern question is not known, but the new difficulty with Austria concerns undoubtedly the fate of the South German Confederation. Austria is known to be decidedly opposed to a union of the South German States with Prussia; while, on the other hand, it is not doubted that the North German Parliament will strongly urge the Government of Prussia to carry through the unification of Germany, and that the Government, in its turn, is determined to seize the opportune moment for accomplishing the task.

In the South German States the opinion is daily gaining ground that the cordial acceptance of the leadership of Prussia in the reconstruction of Germany has become a necessity. The Government of Baden has formally applied for admission into the Northern Confederacy, and although Prussia has replied that for diplomatic reasons she must for the present adhere to the Main frontier, it is almost certain that the Government and the Legislature of this State will heartily unite with Northern Germany, so soon as the latter Power is ready to consummate this union. As to the spreading of similar sentiments in Wurtemburg, it is significant that the President of the Chamber of Deputies, in his recent opening speech, openly avowed his sympathy with them. Even the relations of Bavaria to Prussia have become more friendly. Count Bismark has been decorated with a Bayarian order, and a secret treaty of alliance is said to have been concluded between Bavaria and Prussia, stipulating for mutual aid in the event of an attack from without. Nothing, on the other hand, has been heard you of measures tending toward establishing a confederation between the South German States. All this indicates a general and strong tendency in the political movements of Germany to-ward a union of North and South. The solution of this question is likely to effect the next important territorial change in Europe, unless it should be forestalled by the solution of the Eastern question.

The English Committee for protecting the interest of the holders of Confederate bonds entertain the hope, it seems, that the "repudiation" which has been "forced" on the South by the North will yet be against the law because the Legislature made it know | nullified. At fleast so writes Mr. Wm, Morgan to The very well that the true people of this City have no | London Daily News, in a letter which we reproduce

expectations; but it is easy to conjecture what they are. We incline to the opinion, however, that the results of our Fall elections will shake somewhat the hopes or these sanguine gentlemen. It may seem cruel to deprive them of the only consolation left them under their heavy losses; but truth compels us and prevent the choice of wise and good men and to say that the prospects of securities for the Rebel debt becoming valuable in the stock market are now more distant than ever.

MR. WALTER OF THE LONDON TIMES.

According to rumor, our London correspondent in forms us, Mr. Walter, the principal proprietor of The London Times, who is at present in this country on a visit, was very much disgusted at the line of policy pursued by the managers of the paper during the last two years of our war. And good reason had he to be so; for nothing, perhaps, in the whole history of that once powerful journal has done so much toward dam-To allow the people only such protection and such | aging its reputation and weakening its influence, as the blunders it committed in dealing with the great American Rebellion. If the matter had not been one of momentous importance, involving issues vital to the nation's existence, and the cause of liberty and progress, those blunders would have been simply amusing; but when it is remembered that there was something more than blundering-that there was a deliberate purpose, and a persistent effort, to strengthen a proper Health Board, but the City officials made the hands of the men who were madly striving to every dollar appropriated for public health pay tribute | destroy this free Government, the course of The Times toward us during our troubles cannot be easily forgotten, and ought not to be readily pardoned. But not only was The Times unjust to the North: it was unkind to its own countrymen. If the friendship of America is worth anything to England-and who can deny that it is-then a journal that pursues a course whose direct and inevitable effect is to exacerbate the feelings of the Americans, and to fan on both sides the flame of national animosity, is doing a serious in-With regard to Mr. Walter, we are not told

whether he was all along, during the period named, whether his disgust came with the close of the war, whereby The Times was stamped a false prophet. If the former, it is somewhat surprising, and it is much considerable a part. With this, however, we have no wish to trouble ourselves; it is exclusively his business; and as he is now on American soil, we de sire to avoid anything which might be construed into an unjust reflection upon him. He has come hither, it is surmised, to see things with his own eyes, and to judge for himself. A very praiseworthy step, indeed; only taken rather late in the day, for any good to arise from it in the settlement of the differences between the North and the South, or in the promoting of a kindly international feeling between America and England, so far as these things depend on the influence of The Times. We hope Mr. Walter will enjoy himself while here; and we could wish that he precious inheritance received from the heroes and statesmen of the Revolution. To Englishmen, whose wont it is to boast of their attachment to free institutions, and their pride in constitutional government, such a spectacle could hardly fail to prove extremely reassuring. We can hardly believe that the men who principally shape and control the course of The Times are so completely under the dominion of those docconsist mainly, if not exclusively, in material progress, as to be altogether insensible to the elevating influences of the spirit which is abroad in this country at the present time, struggling for a supremacy that aims at securing for man, without distinction of race. or color, or condition, the full enjoyment of his right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

OHIO. We present a corrected and additional table of the

UN	ION MA	JORITIE.	
Counties, 11866.			1865.
Ashrabula4100	3108	Lake	1475
Belmont 240	74	Lorain 2650	1800
Clark 400	1997	Lucas1100	1920
Chaton1200	1075	Mahoning 677	3020
hampaign 839	815	Medina1100	885
'nyahoga 3000	2663	Morgan 650	595
Deiaware 900	800	Madison 170	234
Krie1150	492	Morrow 725	545
Fayette 482	460	Montgomery 200	40
Fulton 920	632	Muskingum 400	69
Green2300	1350	Preble 950	809
Incresey 790	200	Paulding 300	150
Inron	1258	Scioto 500	369
Hamilton 3531	4337	Stark 900	421
Intrison 600	502	Trumbull2800	2138
Highland 450	632	Union 951	757
Inckson 264	456	Vanwert 225	94
efferson	1254	Washington 700	397
SBOX 400	191	Warren 2000	1740
Inwrence 900	586	Williams 648	274
Logan 996	815	Wood 925	628

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES. 1866. 1865.

The Daily News is rather rough on the Hon. S. S. Cox, whom it styles "a recent acquisition to our population," for aspiring to go to Congress from this City, and for urging that President Johnson wants him in the House. Whereof The News says:

in the House. Whereof The News says:

"This would be an excellent reason, if it were so, for his remaining at home. Having got shoreughly played-set in Obio, where he and others of the same feather sank their party deeper than ever planmet sounded, and where Radical majorities in crease with every election, until the vote is the next thing to unanimous, his modesty in coming along to take charge of this city is the most refreshing specimen of the article on record. If the electors of this city must have a candidate from the other side of sunset, they had better advertise."

-"Sunset" (if he will allow us to differ with him) is by no means a prodigy; yet we consider him better than the average of Democratic aspirants to Congress from this City. And we certainly think our City should improve its delegation in Congress-whether by advertising, by importation or otherwise. We are not particular as to the means, so that the essential thing gets done.

Let it not be forgotten that next Tuesday (Oct. 16) s the day of registering the Legal Voters in each and every Election District in our State. In districts which polled more than 400 votes last year, the registering board will sit also throughout the following day. In this City a new registration is to be made ; elsewhere the register already existing is to be corrected, by adding the names of legal voters and striking off those of persons who have there ceased to be voters. In all cases, we believe, those seeking to be registered must appear personally before the Board; but, outside of this City, those already registered will remain so unless stricken off. But let our friends in each district have their lists prepared beforehand for submission to the Board, and take care that the name of each legal voter is registered, regardless of politics.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, it will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, is to deliver an address at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, 25th inst.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE .- The only news that has been received relative to the progress of the ocean yacht race between the Henrietta and the Vesta is that the Henrietta came into Sandy Hook at 7p. m. Wednesday, with jib-boom gone. The Henrietta had not seen the Vesta since Tuesday afternoon, when off Absecom she was seven miles astern.

As The Tribune of Thursday published a full report and log

power to make themselves heard at the point, because in another column. Mr. Morgan does not the Rine and cliques now in power can always vote state the grounds on which this Committee base their above paragraph is not apparent to the realing public. of the above race (24 hours in advance of any other newspaper), showing how the Vesta won by 56 minutes, the reliability of the

ILLINOIS.

Quency, III., Priday

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL A

The hall called the Academy of Mu-

holding nearly 3,000 persons, was densely packet to a Senator Trumbull. He was listened to with

ly and in an argumentative man high names. It was a dispassion the reviewed the manguration of

s attention for nearly three hours, as he spoke

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

is abolished and forever destroyed, and how it would convict the past when they feared the bugbest soloition; her wow see a Democratic procession with a banner bearing words. Slavery is abolished and forever destroyed; as as in this same seventh resolution, they affirmed shall have equal protection in their right person and property. The Civil Rights of the nothing more or less than altopted by the Democrate He also commented upon Mr. Johnson, saying that we become Dictator. He also deprecated the foily of term fover into the hands of disloyal men, which be the case unless the Constitutional Amendment was the rejoiced that the elections of Tuesday last show, because the term of the continuation of the same of the term of the term of the same of the same of the continuation of

A CARD.

The receipt of numerous letters of inquiry, from patrons of "The American Conflict"-letters which I unable to answer in the heat of a stirring canvass imple to state briefly, 1. That Vol. II. (and last) is now published: to state briefly, 1. That Vol. II. (and last) is now polkinal; a
That the publishers are supplying their local agents (or
vassers) nearly as fast as their orders are received, so that
agents are responsible for any delay in the delivery of the
and 3. That the publishers (O. D. Chase & Co., Hartfard or
are sole proprietors of the book, paying me a stipulate
right on each volume sold. All appeals from the agent
them, and it is idle to write ms in the premises. Letters
gesting corrections (only) should be addressed to
Ness-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

HORACE GERMA

RISTORI'S FIRST APPEARANCE "PHÆDRA."

Despite the storm of last night a fine assembled to welcome Madame Ristori in the angular ter of Phiedra. Evidently mythology in its more attractions than Scripture in its best, if went bewell filled seats in the one case and half-filled seats in the

well-filled seats in the one case and hair filled seats a well-filled seats in the one case and hair filled seats a well-filled seats a mech finer performance. Revived by the of Rachel's transcendant and peculiar genius, Racias and the skelcton crumble to dust.

We went to the Theder Français last night with the hope that Ristori, more versatile than the great Franch would prove her equal on her own ground. The deal dust. Ristori does fine things, but — Of this bereafts.

Much of the interest of "Phadra" depends upon the ter of Hippolytas. Well done, be can, in a measure the honors with his wretched step-mother. Indifferently the tragedy becomes twice as long and twice as dream, Carboni is not a satisfactory Hippolytus. The remaining matic persons are as well conceived as under the elevance we can expect. Signor Cesare Ristori is always acceptable. Phadra is repeated on Monday night; let every on the members Rachel go and judge for himself.

Heretofore the English translations of Madans Ristori has been taken, and the submitted of the ridiculous has been taken, and ing from the sublime to the ridiculous has been taken, and Racine is obliged to father a west deal of absurdity. Racine, because built Engard has nothing whatever is as marvelously had as to be fanny. The one stop ing from the sublime to the ridiculous has been taken, and the original tragedy: let no one therefore this?

Racine because built Engard has nothing whatever the remaining of the Halian text. And such women from the transcriate, 'Aricla's reputation is remained to the father was the submedient of the Halian text. And such women from the sublime to the ridiculous has been taken, and the original tragedy: let no one therefore thing an equivalent for the Halian text. And such women from the sublime to the ridiculous has been taken, and the original tragedy let no one therefore thing an equivalent for the Halian text. And such women from the submedient of the submedient of the proventing of the submedient of the provence and the waste of the pr

grammatical construction are more in grammatical construction are more in gone mad and those who are dependently translation for their knowledge of Phydra deserved this translation for their knowledge of Phydra deserved the translation for their knowledge of Phydra deserved the sympathy. "Madame" and "Gods" seem to be lator's grand corps de reserve and when at a loss for the word he substitutes one or the other with an abanden quite delightful. They are the pepper with which aspiced. Strange to say, the Italian of every play so been singularly free from errors—much more so the English.

PERSONAL .- L. P. Walker, the first Secretary War under Jefferson Davis, Clement C. Clay, Alabama

the Hon Erustus Corning. Albany, are at the First Are Hotel: Commander R. B. Lowry of the U. S. ship Saliva I the Astor House: Judge Rusteed of Alabama and the Stanwood, Brighton, are at the Metropolitan Local